

COMMONWEALTH.

From the Richmond Whig.

DEMOCRACY.

Almost every period of the world's history some words acquire more than their ordinary significance. The greatest of Poets has said "there is nothing in a name," but military chieftains and party leaders know very well the advantage resulting from the happy adoption of a rallying cry—the symbol of a faith, the type of a brotherhood. It is the essence of the emotion that stirs—of the principles that guide the believers of the sect, the converts of the creed. The *shayen* of the Highland chief as it runs o'er the heather gathered as a cloud the scattered clan on the Caledonian hills, eager for foray or for battle. Sacred history tells us that from in ability to procure the password of fealty—the shield of faith—two thousand of the Ephraimites fell at the passes of the Jordan. Profane writers tell us that the craft of the politicians of that day invented the oracles which the deluded people consulted before going into any important enterprise; the rustle among the leaves of the sacred oaks at Dodona, and the blowing of the holy fire at Delphi sounded in the ears of the blind worshippers as articulated words from an unseen God. The old tag has it that stirred the cauldron of Hell breath.

"Eye of my eye, and toe of foot,
Wool of my tongue and dog."

mumbled her incantation, to which she attributed some mysterious virtue or mystic charm. We may laugh at the delusion of the Pagan, at the sorceries of the Witch. Yet, even in the broad daylight of our Christianity and civilization, traces of dark superstition still linger in the minds of the ignorant. We boast that free governments rest upon the surest foundation—the intelligence and virtue of the masses. *This ought to be the case.* Yet, however painful the truth, it must be told, that there is much of ignorance and of degeneracy at this day, even within the limits of the "Old Dominion." And in the regions, where we imagine "ignorance is bliss," in the *burnt woods*, in the *ragged mountains*, in the *yellow jock's nest*, in the *Free State*, in the dark nooks o' the Tenth Legion, to the minds of many of the "great unwashed," the word Democracy is about as intelligible as the response of the oracle, or the jargon of the witch. The leaders, the self constituted High Priests, whose holy office it is to deceive and delude the populace—attach such meanings as partisan cunning may suggest or as may suit the prevailing temper of the locality. To the hot blooded Southerners it is States' rights and eternal hostility to abolitionists—to the Northerner it is universal freedom to people of every tongue, clime and color—to the adopted citizen, opposition to monarchy. In Pennsylvania, protection to iron—in South Carolina, nullification or secession—in Virginia, the resolutions of '98 and '99, with a dash of Sic Semper Tyrannis—in the North West, equality, sovereignty and a license to grab land and money ad libitum, being analogous to the "Bill to give everybody everything"—conceived by the immortal Little Titmouse, M. P. It might be interesting and probably edifying to follow this principle in its various phases and visible manifestations, as Women's rights, Free-love, Dorism, Barn burning, Socialism and many other mischievousisms. These may justly be regarded as natural offshoots from the parent stock, but we might well be content, could we come at any satisfactory knowledge of the thing from the authoritative revelations of the *Irish Times* and *Irish Standard*.

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CONSIDERABLY MIXED.—There is now in Rochester, N. Y. the party keeps its hold on the public plunder, so long as there is a dollar to give and a place to fill, we shall hear the cry "Great Democracy." The integrity of the Union, the honor of the South is safe in the hands of the National Democracy. God save the mark. And what is Democracy? Can any one answer? We appeal to the collected sapience of the party, and we can get but a negative definition. They tell us they are Anti Bank, Anti Tariff and so on; it seems they are opposed to every measure—every policy tending to the quiet and prosperity of the people. Some of them tell us that a Government ought not to be paternal, in fact, we should have none at all; and yet how eager and hot they are for the office and spoils of Government. They tell us that as lightly as the Government can possibly press the people, the better, yet every little demagogue proposes some crude, undigested, and dangerous dogma, as a panacea for all ills—and that the people may feel as slightly as possible the pressure, they propose direct taxation. It is very hard to discuss a thing that you cannot even define. But let us look at some of the acts—what it has done, and how far it has gone. Is it a good tree that brings forth evil fruit? Thomas Jefferson is called the great apostle of the creed. He it was who first taught the people the great power they possessed and how they might use the same in the most dangerous way. His mind was filled and saturated with dogmas of the most dangerous principles the most radical French in everything except his birth, and that an unavoidable mistake. His followers, more reckless, less patriotic, less talented, have pushed his principles so far that the Government now totters on the verge of anarchy and Red Republicanism. The ship of State is drifting from her moorings on an untried and shoreless deep. Ask them to pause and look back and listen to the warnings of the past and of the early fathers of the Republic—it but excites the scorn of "Young America." Progress, progress is the cry, down with all that is hoary with age all that should be revered for its wisdom, hallowed for its antiquity—is "old foggin'." It is well enough to praise Washington, Marshall, etc., on Fourth of July, but they would be too slow for the reigns young Phœnix, Democracy holds the reins—he is dashing at a headlong, break neck pace—let him alone—he will call you a fool. How Jordy and defiant does this young scamp gear himself, how recklessly affluent in promises of good behavior, how solemn he makes his pledges.

to the dear people! Nobody but he, a Simon-pure, national Democrat, is worthy of confidence. Unbroken and undisturbed sway has Democracy held over our country, her honor and her interests for a series of years, and *cut bone*—what is the re-ut? Broke promises, violated pledges, a repulsive catalogue of miserable blunders, illuminating the historic pages of many past and of the present Democratic Administration; Look at the utter and shameless neglect of the great financial and commercial interests of the land—the derangement of the one, the prostration of the other. The ring of the hammer and the whirl of the wheel—cheering symptoms o' life and health—are no longer heard in many work shops and factories—those humates driven from competency and content into pitiful poverty and despair—that reckless herd of lassos, paupers, all birds, and ticket-of-leave men, whose press since the Democratic party invites, making hideous the streets of large cities with the ruffian cry of "bread or blood!"—the slung shot and the bullet sought to be sold and accepted auxiliaries on an election day—the muskets o' our State sent by our Governor to another, that he may control the polls, that he may indoctrinate *popular rights* by the roll of musketry and the gleam of bayonet—ever the President can divest his mind of the weightier cares of State to indulge in the low intrigues of a mere local election; and the Vice President exchanges the curule chair of the Senate chamber for the heat and dust of the Hunting.

The party repudiated the Missouri Compromise, voted d that of 1850, and after denouncing every compromise as fatal to the rights of the South—as a baster of her honor—settled down on that pitiful batch, the "English Compromise." They j-mmed a peaceful adjustment of the slavery issue—a calm of the threatening waves—by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill and the election of Mr. Buchanan. Yet let agitation, with all its heart-burnings, its ill blood, its old and irritating sores, scabiously kept alive.

I do not intend to let it sleep; it is the food that nurtures and the blood that warms into life that greatest of impostures, the national Democratic party.

This Kansas bill so much boasted of as the harbinger of a happier morrow—as the olive branch of peace—proves itself a fraud, of the earth earthy conceived in iniquity, brought forth in sin—it's object to distract and divide the old Whig party—it fulfilled its unholy mission and should now sleep the sleep of death and if it awakes, may it come as an avenging Nemesis to the sorcerers that evoked it.

The people may be deceived and deluded for a long time by a fraud, be it never so gross, but but ministers to their brutal appetites and presents itself with seductive promises and glittering bribes. The Democratic party has led to nothing but to buy and sell, and to do but to enjoy them—sail rich apparently, and by reputation! Would you believe that a man came here to find a poor girl for a wife and could find one? They are all wealthy aristocrats. One lady was here for two weeks, who wore three different dresses every day, and left because her other trunks had not arrived and she would have to wear a dress a second time to see \$5.00 worth of diamonds, lace, etc., on one lady at a ball, is not considered remarkable."

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FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ::::: SEPTEMBER 1, 1858

So that this application of the doctrine of popular sovereignty to the people of a Territory, in the formation of a State Constitution, which no one ever disputed, was an after thought—a change of doctrine.

This is the construction which we have always given the Missouri Compromise, and it is the same which is applied to it by all who understand its provisions. According to that compromise slavery was excluded from the territory belonging to the United States which was situated north of 36 deg. 30 min. as long as it continued in its territorial condition, but the laws protecting slavery were to be enforced in the territory south of that line as long as it remained territory—thus wisely setting apart for Southern institutions the only portion of the federal territory whose climate and soil rendered slave labor profitable; but when the people of the territory, north as well as south of the line, so med their State Constitutions that they were to be admitted to the Union on equal terms with the other States, with whatever institutions, social, domestic, or political, they desired—always provided they did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. This was the most equitable of vision that could have been made, and by it Southern secured all the advantages and her statesmen were aware of the fact when they voted for the measure; for by it the only portion of the federal territory which was suited for slave labor was secured to the South as long as it continued to be territory, and her institutions were only excluded from that section of the country into which her citizens, not disturbed by sectional jealousies, would never have desired to introduce them. But the Kansas-Nebraska bill inaugurated a different policy, and all Southerners who are not willfully blind see that the South has gained nothing by the change. That all repealed the Missouri Compromise but did not reestablish the territorial laws protecting slavery which existed prior to the prohibitory act of 1820, but, on the contrary, left the question open for adjustment by the inhabitants of the territory. But according to the principle thus established, not only were the people of the territory north of the line, 36, 30' at liberty to establish a. to abolish slavery, but the people of the territory south of the line were granted the same privilege. It is evident that the South was swindled in the bargain. For although the South gained the right to carry slaves into the territory north of the Missouri Compromise line if the majority of the people of the territory were in favor of slavery, yet the right was worth nothing, because the South did not want to carry slaves into such a climate, and the people of the territory would not permit the South to do so even if he desired it. But the right was also given to the North to abolish slavery south of the line, and the facilities of the North for sending emigrants into the territories, together with the assistance given by permitting aliens opposed to slavery to vote upon the institution, placed in the power of the opponents of slavery to exclude the South from all the Territories, south as well as north of the line. And it was with this view that Northern Democrats claimed for the Kansas bill the merit of being the best measure for freedom ever passed by Congress, because it effectively excluded slavery from all the territories, even while ostensibly giving the people of the South the right to go to Kansas with their slaves.

The True Issue.

The Washington Union says: "The true issue, not only in Illinois, but in every State in the Union, THE ADMINISTRATION OF DR. BUCHANAN, AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AGAINST ALL OPPOSITION, WHETHER IT BE REPUBLICAN OR SOUTHERN."

Elsewhere the same paper also remarks: "A question of incalculable magnitude, and especially with SOUTHERN MEN, arises as to the effect upon the DEMOCRATIC party of the OVERthrow of Mr. BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION. It may be effected in some measure by cutting off its friends in the Northern States. THOSE who were in the last Congress that had a right to admit slaves, or expel it, should be kept out of the Union for doing either of these, but he was not a good Republican. He left that the Constitution gave to every State or Territory the right to form its own institutions and having formed them, to come in on an equal footing with the other States. All discrimination for or against its admission simply because it was based on slavery was unconstitutional."

In another article we have directed the attention of our readers to the conservative anti-slavery views of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. Mr. Corwin in effect said that he would exclude slavery neither from a Territory or State whose people desired the institution in their midst. We find that Senator Trumbull is also opposed to excluding a State because it's Constitution recognizes slavery, although he still contends that Congress ought to exclude the institution from all territory which is now free. In his speech in Chicago the other day, while discussing the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Trumbull said:

There has been a great deal of confusion in the public mind in regard to the meaning of the Missouri Compromise. That compromise, or the clause of it in controversy, reads something like this: "that in all that Territory north of 36 deg. 30' min., north latitude, slaves or involuntary servitude, except as a penalty for crime, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited." Much stress has been laid by those who seek to mislead the public mind upon the word "forever." This word "forever" makes the sentence a little more emphatic, it gives it no other meaning, in a legal point of view, than it would have had if the word had been omitted. The Missouri Compromise related to that Territory so long as it remained a Territory, but not a moment afterward. It had no application to the country when admitted as a State, nor does any law Congress may pass for the government of a Territory have application one moment after that Territory is admitted as a State. (Applause.) In this case I am asked what was the object of repealing the Missouri Compromise? Was it to give the people when they come to form a State Government, the right to their slavery or not? Why, they had it without any such repeal. (A voice—"that's so.") just as perfectly as they had it after its repeal, because the provisions of the law ceased to operate the moment the Territory ceased to exist in a territorial condition—the moment the State was formed just as the Act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, so long as it remained a Territory, provided a Governor and Judge, and the other officers for the Territory, and the rules for the government of its Legislature. But what became of them the moment Minnesota was admitted as a State? They were all *ipso facto* abolished. Just so in regard to the Missouri Compromise.

When that convention (Cincinnati) met, they passed a resolution declaring that the people of each Territory should have the right to determine their domestic institutions, including slavery, when they came to form a State Government. Here the idea was first started that they should have the right, when they formed a State Government. Was that ever in controversy? (Cries of "No, no! Never!")

So that this application of the doctrine of popular sovereignty to the people of a Territory, in the formation of a State Constitution, which no one ever disputed, was an after thought—a change of doctrine.

This is the construction which we have always given the Missouri Compromise, and it is the same which is applied to it by all who understand its provisions. According to that compromise slavery was excluded from the territory belonging to the United States which was situated north of 36 deg. 30 min. as long as it continued in its territorial condition, but the laws protecting slavery were to be enforced in the territory south of that line as long as it remained territory—thus wisely setting apart for Southern institutions the only portion of the federal territory whose climate and soil rendered slave labor profitable; but when the people of the territory, north as well as south of the line, so med their State Constitutions that they were to be admitted to the Union on equal terms with the other States, with whatever institutions, social, domestic, or political, they desired—always provided they did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. This was the most equitable of vision that could have been made, and by it Southern secured all the advantages and her statesmen were aware of the fact when they voted for the measure; for by it the only portion of the federal territory which was suited for slave labor was secured to the South as long as it continued to be territory, and her institutions were only excluded from that section of the country into which her citizens, not disturbed by sectional jealousies, would never have desired to introduce them. But the Kansas-Nebraska bill inaugurated a different policy, and all Southerners who are not willfully blind see that the South has gained nothing by the change. That all repealed the Missouri Compromise but did not reestablish the territorial laws protecting slavery which existed prior to the prohibitory act of 1820, but, on the contrary, left the question open for adjustment by the inhabitants of the territory. But according to the principle thus established, not only were the people of the territory north of the line, 36, 30' at liberty to establish a. to abolish slavery, but the people of the territory south of the line were granted the same privilege. It is evident that the South was swindled in the bargain. For although the South gained the right to carry slaves into the territory north of the Missouri Compromise line if the majority of the people of the territory were in favor of slavery, yet the right was worth nothing, because the South did not want to carry slaves into such a climate, and the people of the territory would not permit the South to do so even if he desired it. But the right was also given to the North to abolish slavery south of the line, and the facilities of the North for sending emigrants into the territories, together with the assistance given by permitting aliens opposed to slavery to vote upon the institution, placed in the power of the opponents of slavery to exclude the South from all the Territories, south as well as north of the line. And it was with this view that Northern Democrats claimed for the Kansas bill the merit of being the best measure for freedom ever passed by Congress, because it effectively excluded slavery from all the territories, even while ostensibly giving the people of the South the right to go to Kansas with their slaves.

THE LADIES OF THE METHODIST CONGREGATION having formed a sewing circle, (the proceeds of which are to be devoted to Church purposes,) will be prepared to receive any kind of sewing, on Saturday, Sept 4, at the residence of the Rev. Rich'd. GILLISPIE, which they pledge themselves to do faithfully, and at market prices.

MERIWETHER'S HOTEL.—We have been requested to say that this house, on Broadway street, near the Depot, will be opened for the accommodation of the traveling public, and for boarders, on Monday next, the 6th of September. This is the same house which was formerly kept by Mr. D. MERIWETHER, the present proprietor, and more recently by Mr. WATSON; it has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with entirely new furniture, and we have no doubt that the host and hostess will do their best to please all who may patronize them.

AN article re-published in and endorsed by the Louisville *Courier*, originally published in the Bowling Green *Standard*, advocates the nomination of William Preston, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Col. Preston will probably be the Democratic candidate, but he ought not to feel honored by being the nominee of a party who once supported Clarke. If Col. Preston should ever be rendered vain by the flat teries which will be lavished upon him he need only turn to those bestowed upon Clarke to check the dangerous feeling.

THE National *Intelligencer* emphatically denies the statement (originating with the New York *Times*.) that it has been offered for sale. The *Intelligencer*, moreover states—what we are most happy to hear—that it "was never, in any previous year of existence, in a more prosperous condition than now; its circulation never so large, nor the private expressions of approbation, respect and confidence from conservative men of all parties and sections so numerous and emphatic at any former period of its career, as during the last three or four years."

THE Charleston *News* presents a new Democratic article of faith for the contest of 1860, viz: that "there must be positive legislative enactments, and a civil and criminal code for the protection of slave property in the Territories," passed by Congress. In a few years the South in Democracy will incorporate into their creed the idea of the Washington *Union*, that the Constitution of the United States protects slavery even in the free States, and that any law passed by a State to exclude the institution from its limits is null and void. As soon as they become prepared to take this position every man in the South who is not willing to swear by it will be denounced as an Abolitionist.

MISS Isabella Cass, daughter of Gen. Cass was married to Roest Van Limburg, Minister of Netherlands, on Tuesday evening last, in Calvary Church, St. Paul, Connecticut.

THE whole number of deaths at New Orleans for the week ending on the 9th inst. was 177 deaths, of which 312 were of yellow fever. During the week there were 290 yellow fever cases under treatment of the Howard Association.

DEATH OF HON. CALVIN WILLEY.—The Hon. Calvin Willey, formerly U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died at Stamford, Conn., on the 23d inst. at 6 o'clock, p. m., and would have been eighty two years of age if he had lived till the 15th day of September next.

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DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,
April 23, 1858.

WHISKY—
OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle
for sale by
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For the Toilet.
COLOGNE, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POM-
ADE, SOAPS, BRUSSES, COMBS, &c., at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WINES—
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT,
ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES,
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

GREEN & BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OF
bulk, a superior article at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Nearly printed Catalogue of
the Fruits, Ornamentals, Trees,
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above
named Nursery, may be had by
application to A. G. Hodges,
Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson County, Ky., or to
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED by a Board of
Visitors appointed by the
State, is under the superin-
tendence of Col. E. W.
MORGAN, a distinguished
graduate of West Point, and
a practical Engineer, aided
by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that
taught in the College, with the addition of a more
extended course in Mathe-
matics, Mechanics, Phys-
ics, Engineering and Mining
Geodesy, also English Lit-
erature, Historical Readings,
Book-keeping and Business
Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens on the
second Monday in September (13th), Charges, \$102 per
half-year session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, or the Military Institute,
Franklin County, Ky., or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. HOBBS, was born on the 24th of April, 1837, in the county of Pendleton, killed and murdered James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of

the Commonwealth, virtue of the authority vested

in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUN-
DRED DOLLARS to the person or persons of aid in the

capture of HOBBS, and his delivery to the Jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of

the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,

at Frankfort, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1858, and in the 67th year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. Biss, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Sold Renter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender build, weighs about 150 pounds; wavy hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably in his chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that

W. H. PORTER died on the 24th day of Decem-
ber, 1857, and was buried at Frankfort, in the county of

Frankfort, in the year of our Lord, 1857, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, J. Q. A. KING, being Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Porter, and his

delivery to the Jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of

the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,

at Frankfort, this 22d day of May A. D. 1858,

and in the sixtieth year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Sold Renter is about 32 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy set and long; with rather bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eyes; very fat and round; looks softly; round face; a very large mouth; the jaw very prominent; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather tall; appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that

JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder

Ernestine, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, and his

delivery to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of

the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,

at Frankfort, this 12th day of April, 1858, and in the 56th year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Sold Renter is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy set and long; with rather bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eyes; very fat and round; looks softly; round face; a very large mouth; the jaw very prominent; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather tall; appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

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